

MORE PEACE TALK.

Further Evidence of Spain's Weakening Crops Out.

CAMARA'S RETURN HOME.

It is Thought This Shows Peace Expectation.

SANTIAGO IN DESPERATE FLIGHT.

It is Believed General Linares Is Ready to Surrender.

PREPARATIONS FOR FIGHT GO ON.

It May Begin To-Day and It is Hoped

It Will Be the Final One.

DISPOSITION OF CERVERA.

Government Has Not Decided What to Do With Him, But Everybody

Admires Him—Gen. Miles Sails from

Charleston, With Garretson, Etc.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—There was a continuation of peace talk to-day, and other evidences in this line than those of yesterday are coming to the surface. Such, for instance, was the confirmation by the State Department of the report that the Cadiz fleet was returning to Spain, since it is scarcely conceivable that the Spanish Government would doom this last remnant of their fleet to destruction at the hands of Watson's squadron, which in all probability could head it off before it reached Cadiz, its home port. Therefore, the assumption is that the Spanish Government calculates that at least an armistice preparatory to peace will be obtained before the ships reach Spain.

A report was in circulation that the United States had been sounded in the interest of peace by the British Ambassador, but when it was brought to Sir Julian Pauncefote's attention he authorized an explicit denial, and said he had not communicated with the government in any way regarding the termination of the war.

SANTIAGO.

Conditions at Santiago also are regarded as favorable just now, according to General Shafter's dispatch, received during the forenoon. Nothing more came from him during the day, but the impression prevails that the Spanish are in a desperate plight within the lines of the city, and General Shafter's action in allowing Linares to communicate freely with Madrid is an indication that there is at least a reasonable hope that the Spanish General contemplates a surrender.

However that may be, every preparation is making for an engagement—the final one at Santiago, it is hoped—which may begin even as early as to-morrow, if Shafter's reinforcements are on hand. The department has not heard so far of the arrival of these soldiers, but believes they have reached Shafter.

TROUBLE IN LANDING.

The greatest difficulty that has been encountered is in the landing of troops and supplies. This being the hurricane season, and the wind setting straight on the southern coast, the masters of the transports have become alarmed, and have taken their ships many miles out to sea, necessitating long journeys by the ships' boats, which make their landing through the surf. So slow and tedious has been the service under these conditions that Secretary Alger has ordered General Shafter to seize the transports, one and all, and place them as near the coast as he chooses, without regard to the fears of their masters.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH HIM?

The government has not determined yet how to dispose of Admiral Cervera. A feeling of the highest admiration prevails here at the gallantry displayed by the old warrior, and the noble spirit exhibited by him under misfortune. The disposition is to treat him with as great liberality as conditions will permit. It has been proposed that he be released on parole, but it has not yet been decided whether to do this or to confine the Admiral within the limits of the Naval Academy reservation at Annapolis.

The St. Louis is due to-night or to-morrow with the first lot of prisoners, while the Harvard is just about to start from San Francisco with the remainder.

THAT SPANIARD IN THE PACIFIC.

The report of the appearance of a Spanish privateer off the coast of British Columbia, which appears to have created such a commotion on the Northwest coast, came from one of the government agents in that section of the world. Moreover, the same persons said that two vessels were taking on coal at a British Columbian port, which was intended for the Spanish fleet.

NAVAL REWARDS.

The failure of Congress to act on the naval advancement special acts may, after all, be beneficial, as enabling the President to arrange with deliberation and justice a scale of rewards for meritorious officers.

FOUR MAJOR-GENERALS.

Hawkins, Lawton, Chaffee, Bates—

Washington, D. C., July 8.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

War—Volunteer Army, Brigadier-General of Volunteers to be Major-General.

Hamilton S. Hawkins, Henry W. Lawton, Adna R. Chaffee, and John R. Bates.

To be Brigadier-Generals—Colonel Leon Wood, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers McKibbin, Twenty-first Infantry.

First Regiment Volunteer Cavalry—To be Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Volunteer Infantry—Second Regiment, John M. Gregory, Jr., of Florida, to be first Lieutenant.

These nominations were all confirmed. In addition to the confirmation of today's nominations, the Senate confirmed the following:

Volunteer Infantry—Third Regiment, to be Captains—C. R. Warren, of Georgia; First Lieutenants—J. A. Sibley and M. E. Laird, of Georgia; Second Lieutenant—J. E. Bunting, of Georgia.

Volunteer Engineers—Third Regiment, to be First Lieutenants—James P. Barney and J. D. Fauntleroy, of Virginia; Second Lieutenant—William Chadbourn, Jr., of North Carolina.

MILES AGAINST INTOXICANTS.

He Ordered the Army to Refrain Therefrom.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Major-General Miles has issued the following general order to the army:

"The army is engaged in active service under climate conditions which it has not before experienced. That it may perform its most difficult and laborious duties with the least practicable loss from sickness, the utmost care consistent with prompt and efficient service must be exercised by all, especially by officers. The history of other armies has demonstrated that in a hot climate abstinence from the use of intoxicating drink is essential to continued health and efficiency.

"Commanding officers of all grades and officers of the medical staff will note carefully the effect of the use of such light beverages—wines and beer—as are permitted to be sold at the post and camp exchanges, and the commanders of all independent commands are enjoined to restrict, or entirely to prohibit, the sale of such beverages if the welfare of the troops or the interests of the service requires such action.

"In this most important hour of the nation's history it is due to the government from all those in its service that they should not only render the most earnest efforts for its honor and welfare, but their full physical and intellectual force should be given to their public duties, unimpaired by any indulgence that would dim, stupefy or impair their faculties and strength in any particular. Officers of every grade, by example as well as by authority, will contribute to the enforcement of the order.

"With a view to avoid extreme suffering among wounded horses or mules on the field of battle, it hereby is ordered that a veterinary surgeon, or some other person detailed by the commanding officer, will accompany troops in an engagement, whose duty it will be to put an end to the agonies of all horses or mules that in his judgment are suffering to a degree requiring such action on his part."

NOMINATIONS THAT FAILED.

Army Officers, Collectors of Customs, and Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—The executive session of the Senate, held just prior to adjournment to-day, was devoted largely to cases to which there was no objection, but no time of any consequence was given to any one case. With the time fixed for final adjournment, all appreciated that any determined opposition would inevitably result in defeat, and on this account a number of nominations went over. Among them were those of Hamilton C. Swanwick to be Judge of the District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, and Edward B. Meek to be Judge of the Northern District of Texas. The southern senators renewed their objection to the nomination of some of the northern men appointed to places in southern regiments, and some of these went over. The following are among the other nominations which failed of confirmation:

Volunteer Army—Infantry: Fourth Regiment, Captain H. C. Preston, of Virginia. First Lieutenant, C. C. Berkeley, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant, Howard W. Throckmorton, of New York.

Fourth Regiment, Captain Cameron. Second Lieutenant, J. S. McClure, South Carolina.

Second Lieutenants, Rudolph Bumgardner, Virginia; Langhorne D. Lewis, Virginia.

Collectors of Customs—Domínguez M. Papp, St. Augustine, Fla.

Postmasters—Georgia: J. A. Burdette, Cedarstown; S. A. Smith, Americus; J. F. Broughton, Madison; E. S. Stone, Dublin; South Carolina: J. E. Wilson, Florence; J. W. Dunavant, Chester.

North Carolina: I. D. Hargett, Rocky Mount.

MAHER DEFEATS GODDARD.

Given the Decision in the Eighth Round—Large Attendance.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Peter Maher defeated Joe Goddard in eight rounds at the Lenox Athletic Club to-night. The men had been scheduled to fight twenty-five rounds, with five-ounce gloves. Goddard had defeated Maher on previous occasions, and was the favorite among the sporting element previous to the fight. A large number were in attendance.

Goddard administered a lot of hard punishment to his adversary, but received a terrific pounding while he was doing so. Goddard was out a couple of times.

When the eighth round opened Goddard tried for the head, but was blocked. Then he tried for the wind, but was met with a left on the face. Maher jabbed left on face and swung right to head. Goddard jabbed left on face and swung right to head. Goddard jabbed left on face and swung right to head. Goddard jabbed left on face and swung right to head.

Goddard was now unable to defend himself, and held down his arms crossed in front of his face. Maher went at him, but could not land a knockout blow. Goddard backed away from Maher, and out he came, saying: "This is more than nature can stand." The referee, Charley White, then awarded the bout to Maher.

Schley Avenue, Baltimore.

(Baltimore American.)

Change the name of Schley Avenue to Schley Avenue. The suggestion was made in an American War Extra yesterday, met with universal approval. Everyone spoke of it as an excellent idea, and one that should be carried out just as promptly as is possible. Mayor Master grew enthusiastic when he was spoken to on the subject, and declared that it must be done. "It will be," he said, "a noble name for a noble avenue."

No doubt the City Council, when it meets again, will be unanimous in favor of the change.

By giving the name of the brave commander of the vessels that sank Cervera's fleet to one of the broadest and most attractive of the city's thoroughfares, Baltimore will make his name a household word among her people. That avenue is not yet as beautiful or as well paved as it might be, but it can be soon made a highway of which all the people can be proud. Make it as perfect as it can be, and it will be a fitting tribute, in honor of Maryland's gallant commander.

STAHLMAN DECEIVED.

"PURPOSELY AND WILFULLY" MISLED CONGRESS, SAYS COMMITTEE.

HIS AND BARBEE'S TESTIMONY.

No Part of Money Received by Stahlman Paid to Anybody for Corrupt Purposes—The Church Held Entirely Blameless.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Senate Committee on Claims to-day made its report upon the investigation made by the committee into the payment of the claim of the Methodist Book Concern and the payment to Major E. B. Stahlman of \$100,000 as an agent in getting the claim through.

The report of the committee says: "The testimony before the committee clearly shows that no part of the sum received by Stahlman was paid to Messrs. Barbee & Smith for their personal use, or to any senator or member of Congress, or to any other person, for corrupt purposes."

The report also says that "Mr. Stahlman, in conversation and correspondence with Senators and Representatives, concealed from them all knowledge of the existence of a contract, withheld from them all information regarding it, and purposely and wilfully, by misleading, if not by false, statements, impressed them with the belief that Mr. Stahlman was not acting as the agent or attorney of the book agents with the expectation of pecuniary remuneration for his services, but as a personal friend of the book agents and a member of the Church."

Referring to the assurance received from Messrs. Barbee & Smith, the committee says: "No candid person who examines this correspondence can reach any other conclusion than that the subject of this inquiry was the existence of such a contract and not the percentage that an attorney was to receive. The replies of the book agents to this letter and telegram make it manifest that the policy of silence with reference to the contract was maintained to the end, even to the extent of withholding the truth, and misleading and deceiving those who made an earnest effort to obtain it."

THE CHURCH BLAMELESS.

With reference to the Church itself, the committee says: "The committee deems it proper to state that no censure should rest upon the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the acts of its book agents. The Church has been injured by the misconduct of its agents, and for such misconduct it is held entirely blameless."

The testimony taken was also made public. The principal witnesses were Mr. Stahlman and Mr. Barbee.

Mr. Stahlman said he had been giving more or less attention to the claim since 1892, but the contract for 35 per cent. had been made in 1895. Mr. Stahlman said he had cautioned the book agents against making the contract public, "because," he continued, "if I went to Washington as their representative for a fee of any amount I would just be hounded, day in and day out, and I would probably fall into the hands of the vultures who hang around the Capitol, which would involve the passage of the measure by questionable methods. They agreed to that."

STAHLMAN AND PASCO. Mr. Stahlman said he had told Senator Pasco that he had no contract with the book agents. Technically this was correct, as his contract was with the Book Committee.

Senator Fairbanks: Did Senator Pasco ask you whether or not you had a contingent fee in this claim?

Mr. Stahlman: He did not. I will say this, though, for Senator Pasco, he had a right to assume that no contract existed. The Chairman: And that no fee was to be paid?

Mr. Stahlman: Yes. He said that he had permitted Senators Bacon, Lindsay, and Clay to understand that no attorney's fee was to be received. He had told Senator Turley subsequently to the passage of the bill that the money was all going into the church treasury, and "they could do what they pleased with it afterward."

In reply to a question from Senator Teller as to whether members of the Book Committee or the book agents had received any share of the profits, Mr. Stahlman replied in the negative, also stating that he had paid no money to attorneys with the intention of its reaching Congress.

NOT BETTER THAN PETER.

Mr. Stahlman said he was willing to be held entirely responsible, adding: "Even if Stahlman be made the martyr. Peter denied his Lord three times. He told a story. I do not claim to be better than Peter. If Peter was forgiven, and if the Church was founded upon the rock of Peter, Stahlman can be forgiven for the crime he has committed."

Mr. Barbee, in his explanation of the reply of himself and Mr. Smith to Senator Pasco's telegram, said:

"Senator Pasco conveyed to us perspicuously that you did not want any information, but he asked us to deny a rumor to the effect that we were to pay 40 per cent of the claim. It seemed to us as if the inquiry was propounded to us in such a way as to elicit a categorical answer in the form of a denial, and we answered accordingly. We stated the exact fact that the report was untrue that we were paying 40 per cent."

Replying to this, Senator Pasco said that his letter calling for a full statement of the case, and called attention to the fact that no further explanation had been made in response to Senator Bates's dispatch, asking for information as to the 40 per cent. contract, or contracts at any other rates. To this Mr. Barbee said they had not intended to reply to Mr. Bates at all. He had, he said, understood that both Bates and Pasco were friends of the book agents, and the supporters of the claim. He thought, he said, that the Senate had no right to inquire what a litigant was paying an attorney. He did not, he said, intend to convey to the Senate the impression that there was no payment to be made to any claim agent.

BARBEE'S TESTIMONY.

Following is a specimen paragraph from his testimony:

Senator Teller: Did you think Senator Bates's question applied only to a fee of 40 per cent?

Mr. Barbee: That is all.

Senator Teller: What answer did you

give to the words "any other fee"?

Mr. Barbee: None; and we did not intend to, because we did not feel that was a proper thing to be inquired into.

Senator Pasco: You realized, then, that you were withholding information from Senator Bates.

Mr. Barbee: The way I would put it is that we realized we were doing a thing the propriety of which the Senator himself must see. Senator Bates made an inquiry which he himself would have resented under similar circumstances, and we felt that we were entitled to a statement of what fee we were to pay.

Senator Warren: Why did you not say so in your telegram?

Mr. Barbee: That would have been offensive. We did not want to make that statement, and so we just left it where it was.

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

Senator Pasco: You do not like the term "withholding." You know that a witness on the stand swears to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Did you feel you were up to that standard?

Mr. Barbee: Yes, sir, I did.

Senator Stewart: You would have denied that it was 40 per cent. If your contract had been for 50 per cent?

Mr. Barbee: Why, as a matter of course. Understanding it in that way, yes.

Senator Warren: Taking the ground that Senator Pasco wanted a denial, what would have been your answer if the contract had been for 40 per cent?

Mr. Barbee: I will tell you exactly. I would have said: "Excuse us, Senator, but that is a matter between us and our attorney, and is a question as to which we do not recognize the right of anybody to inquire."

Senator Warren: Then, if Senator Pasco had happened to hit upon the right sum, your answer would have been the same?

Mr. Barbee: Yes, sir.

Mr. Barbee said that he had received none of the fee, and he did not know that any other member of the Church had.

STAHLMAN'S PAYMENTS.

Mr. Stahlman furnished the committee with a list of persons to whom he had paid the money received as a fee, but only the items of payment in connection with the prosecution of the claim were made public. These were: To Captain Baker, \$10,000, and to Samuel Donaldson, \$3,200, assistant attorneys in the case. Mr. Stahlman stated explicitly that he had paid no money to any senator or member of the House, nor to any one connected with the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

CAMARA TURNS HOMEWARD.

He Re-Enters the Canal—Will Now Be Allowed to Coal.

SUEZ, July 8.—The Spanish squadron under Admiral Camara has returned here, and is prepared to re-enter the canal on its way back to Spain.

Camara's squadron has been anchored beyond the three-mile limit, where it awaits the Pelayo.

The Admiral yesterday visited the Governor, and salutes were exchanged.

CANAL RE-ENTERED.

PARIS, July 8.—A dispatch from Ismailia says the Spanish squadron has re-entered the canal on its way back to Spain.

ORDERED BACK TO SPAIN.

CAIRO, EGYPT, July 8.—Admiral Camara, the commander of the Spanish fleet which was bound for the Philippine Islands, and which recently passed through the Suez canal, has informed the Egyptian Government that he has been ordered to return to Spain. Therefore, his ships will go through the canal immediately, and will proceed westward. The Spanish warships will now be allowed to coal, as they are returning home.

TROOPS LEAVE CHARLESTON.

Reinforcements for Shafter—General Miles With Them.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8.—The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment and one battalion of the Sixth Illinois are now en route for Santiago, to reinforce General Shafter. The expedition is commanded by Brigadier-General George A. Garretson. The baggage of the two regiments was taken out to the Yale and the Columbia at 4 A. M., the two cruisers being anchored at the lightship at the entrance to the harbor.

The embarkation of the troops began at midday. They were marched out of camp and down to Adger's wharf, where the steamers Commodore, Perry, and Planter were waiting. The men went aboard, and accompanied by the cheers of the spectators and the men of other regiments, the two boats steamed down the harbor in the face of a heavy rain-storm, which was coming up by Sumter.

The work of transhipping the soldiers was accomplished with dispatch, and without mishap. By some mistake, one company of the Sixth Massachusetts was left on the wharf when the steamers started. Adjutant Butler Ames promptly chartered a tug, and took them out to the transports.

MILES AND STAFF DEPART.

General Nelson A. Miles and his staff arrived in the city at 6:30 P. M., but remained here but a short time. At 8 o'clock General Miles boarded the light-house tender Wistaria and went out to the Yale. This was in accordance with previously arranged plans. It was stated positively that the two ships would south to-night. The Sixth Massachusetts is quartered on the Yale, while the Illinois men are on the Columbia. The expedition numbers in all 1,720 men. There are still in the city 4,000 troops, and others are expected here from Chickamauga. Nothing was seen or heard to-day of the transports that are said to have been ordered here.

TRILBY EXCURSION.

To Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View.

Next Sunday, July 10th, through to Virginia Beach and Ocean View without change. A solid vestibule train; new rail and a slack ballasted track, which makes the ride clean and nice. Round trip fare to Norfolk, \$1.35; Ocean View, \$1.15; Virginia Beach, \$1.35. Train leaves Byrd-Street (Union Station) at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Virginia Beach 7 P. M.; Ocean View 6:30 P. M.; and Norfolk 7:30 P. M. Stops at Petersburg, Waverly, and Suffolk for passengers. Tickets sold on train for all of these places.

MICHELLE & ADAMS, Managers.

The Jefferson Hotel.

During the summer months the Jefferson will serve individual breakfast and dinner menus for business-men. Quickly served and at moderate prices.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

AND THIS TIME IT IS ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT DAY.

NOTABLE HOUSE INCIDENTS.

One of Them Comes Near Resulting in Personal Conflicts on the Floor—The Other Patriotic and Sweeps Away All Signs of Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In a manner so simple as to be almost perfunctory, the Senate at 2:06 o'clock this afternoon adjourned without day.

None of the dramatic and exciting scenes usually attendant upon the adjournment of Congress was enacted during the closing hours of the Senate's session. It had been agreed, when the Senate convened at noon, that the House resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress at 2 P. M. to-day should be adopted, and that an executive session should be held to confirm the nominations in the military and naval establishments. No other business except that of the most routine nature was to be transacted. The arrangement was carried out to the letter.

OPPOSITION TO ADJOURNMENT. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, opposed the proposed adjournment, maintaining that it would be far more desirable for Congress to take a recess until the first Monday in September. Mr. Morgan said: "There is absolutely no necessity for an adjournment at this time. It is a hasty, improvident, and dangerous step. Thus far the President has not indicated to Congress, so far as I know, that he desires to be rid of us, and until he manifests such a desire we ought to remain here."

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, also opposed adjournment.

THANKS ALL 'ROUND. Mr. Spooner offered a resolution thanking Senator Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate, for the able and courteous manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate during the present session.

It was adopted.

A similar resolution, offered by Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, thanking Vice-President Hobart, was adopted with a rousing cry.

Vice-President Hobart then, the hour of 2 o'clock being indicated by the Senate adjourned without day.

For nearly an hour previous to adjournment President McKinley and all the members of his Cabinet, except Secretaries Day and Long, were in the President's room, adjoining the Senate chamber. During that time the President signed a large number of engrossed bills, many of which would have failed had it been necessary to send them to the Executive Mansion for his signature.

House of Representatives.

The end of this session of Congress in the House was marked by two notable incidents. One was a sensational partisan, well-nigh resulting in personal conflicts upon the floor of the House. The other was notably patriotic and swept away all signs of the former.

Mr. Handy (Democrat), of Delaware, by moving to strike from the record a part of the speech which appeared as that of Mr. Ray (Republican) of New York, precipitated a dispute which brought on a closing incident of sensational nature, during which a question of party arose between Messrs. Handy, of Delaware, and Mr. Cannon (Republican), of Illinois, by denouncing the Democrats for delaying business by calling for tellers on the motion to strike out, came near precipitating a riot. The mace was brought into service before order was restored.

Mr. Handy, in moving to expunge a part of Mr. Ray's remarks, declared the part in question was never uttered upon the floor of the House, and he read from reporters' notes to corroborate his assertion.

Mr. Ray declared he had uttered every word.

"Mr. Speaker," resumed Mr. Handy, "a question of veracity has arisen here. If the gentleman from New York says he uttered the words in question, I declare upon my honor, I hold him to it. I hold here the reporters' notes, which show that he did not, and I rely upon the memory of members to substantiate what I say."

A vote was taken. The House declined to strike out the speech. A division was called for, and the vote was announced. The negative vote again prevailed.

Mr. Cannon was standing just across the center aisle, his face flushed, and his eyes fixed upon the minority, growing apparently indignant.

"I call for tellers," said Mr. Handy, and with that the veteran member from Illinois stepped into the aisle.

"You are deliberately obstructing public business, in which the whole country is interested." The rest of his remarks were lost in the jeers of the minority, calls for the regular order, and the resulting confusion, as Mr. Cannon charged up the aisle, pouring out a flood of vigorous denunciations. He had reached the point opposite Mr. Ball (Democrat), of Texas. Mr. Cannon had called for the years and nays, saying it was manifest that the Democrats would call for them. Mr. Cannon had repeated his charge of obstruction when Mr. Ball, addressing the Republican side, as it subsequently developed, declared, "The Record is false, and you knew it was false when you voted against correcting it."

ALMOST A RIOT.

"That is a —," cried Mr. Cannon, and in an instant the belligerent members were struggling to reach each other, while many others were pulling and struggling to control them. Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, seized Mr. Cannon and thrust him aside, and when Mr. Ball asked Mr. Cannon to "come outside," said the latter was moving to comply, Mr. Lewis (Democrat), of Washington, took charge of the Illinois member and restrained him. Mean time, the Speaker had been pounding hard, and the Sergeant-at-Arms had seized the big silver mace and was moving among the members where the greatest disorder prevailed. Order was restored slowly, and the roll-call proceeded, while the galleries commented upon what they had seen in the course of a visit to Washington.

The roll-call upon Mr. Handy's motion to strike out resulted—yeas, 60; nays, 166. Later in the session Mr. Cannon explained that Mr. Ball had addressed his remarks not to him personally, and therefore he desired to withdraw his statement.

REIMBURSEMENT OF